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**TWO NEW ADEPHAGID WATER BEETLES FROM
THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST.**

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Haliphus (s. str.) **wallisi** sp. nov. (Haliplidae.)

Length: male, 1.8–2.0 mm.; female, 2.0–2.25 mm. Color testaceous, head with vertex definitely darker, the pronotum and elytra feebly and indefinitely obfuscate, the abdomen black (male) or somewhat obfuscate (female). Head finely sparsely punctate, the distance between the eyes about three-fifths that of the total width of the head. Pronotum four-sevenths to three-fifths as long as wide, the apex about two-thirds as wide as the base, the sides convergent, usually nearly straight, briefly arcuate before the acute prominent front angles; rarely the sides may be feebly arcuate or feebly subsinuate basally; hind angles nearly rectangular; base of pronotum with a pair of deeply impressed longitudinal slightly convergent plicae which extend forward more than one-third the length of the pronotum; with a deeply impressed coarsely punctate transverse furrow between the plicae just in front of the base of the pronotum, the area in front of the transverse furrow somewhat smoother than the rest of the disc of the pronotum which is coarsely punctate. Pronotum about as wide as the elytra at the base, the sides of the pronotum and elytra discontinuous, forming an obtuse angle. Elytra shining, the disc with nine unimpressed series of punctures which are separated from each other by about their own diameter, the intervals very sparsely set with minute punctures; elytral apices narrowly rounded. Prosternal lobe margined at sides and apex, the disc somewhat concave or more or less broadly channelled. Apical two-thirds (male) or apical half (female) of last ventral abdominal segment roughly coarsely punctate.

Type male, allotype female, and 62 paratypes: Upper Grand Coulee, Steamboat Rock, Wash., Apr. 30, 1939, M. H. Hatch. One paratype: Upper Grand Coulee, Wash., Apr. 21, 1938, M. H. Hatch. Four paratypes: Blue Lake (Lincoln Co.), Wash., May 1, 1938. All in collection of author. The main series occurred in great abundance in a shallow pond of clear water in an interesting situation that is likely to be destroyed by the development of the Grand Coulee irrigation project. It is named after Mr. J. B. Wallis, in recognition of his fine paper on the North American species of this genus.

This species is distinguished from the other species of the subgenus *Haliphus* s. str. by the transverse furrow between the basal plicae on the pronotum.¹ It would seem to run to couplets 5 or 6 of Wallis' key (Trans. Royal Canadian Inst. XIX (1), 1933, p. 6), but among the four species included therein it appears to be distinguished further by its small size, its immaculate elytra, and the discontinuous outline of its pronotum and elytra.

Hydroporus (Oreodytes) productotruncatus sp. nov. (Dytiscidae.)

Elongate oval, virtually glabrous, the elytra each with two obscure impressed series of punctures bearing obscure hairs. Above evidently moderately punctate, microreticulate, the punctures somewhat finer on the head and pronotum, the microreticulation with a tendency to exhibit micropunctures. Appendages and dorsal surface testaceous, the latter somewhat variably marked as follows: the head with a basal band fused with an oblique band along the inner margin of each eye; the disc of the pronotum with two transverse bands, sometimes interrupted at the middle; the elytra each with a common sutural and six entire narrow vittae and one or two interrupted lateral ones. Pronotum narrower at base than elytra, with a rugose impression on either side along the base, widest at the more or less acute hind angles; the side margins more or less sinuate before the hind angles, thence arcuate to the front angles. Elytra with the apex more or less produced; the male with the lateral angle of the lobe broadly and the sutural angle narrowly rounded; the female with both outer and inner angles of the lobe rectangular or subacute, the apex truncate or

¹ The European *H. (Neophaliphus) lineatocollis* Marsh. has a faint transverse impression at the base of the pronotum.

slightly sinuate, the lateral margins parallel or slightly incurved. Venter black, the epipleura sometimes narrowly and variably pale along the outer margin at the base. Epipleura not impressed at base for reception of mesofemur. Last abdominal sternite oblique, more strongly so in the female with the posterior margin deflexed in a distinct process the apex of which is again further deflexed, so that it appears sinuate in caudal view, arcuate in ventral view. Length 5 to 5.5 mm.

Type and 7 paratype females, allotype and 6 paratype males: "Fairmont," B. C., June 29, 1937, in collection of author—probably taken at Fairmont Springs (Fairmont Hot Springs) in the western foothills of the Rocky Mountains in southeastern British Columbia.

This species runs to *alaskanus* Fall and *rainieri* Hatch in Hatch's key to the species of the subgenus *Oreodytes* (Hatch, Bull. Brooklyn Ent. Soc., XXVIII, 1933, p. 23-25), being identified therewith by the apical process of the last abdominal sternite in the female. From both of these it is distinguished by the more conspicuously produced elytral apex, that of the female in particular being strongly produced with rectangular or subacute outer angles. In most other respects *productotruncatus* appears to resemble *rainieri* rather than *alaskanus*. These three species are allopatric in their distribution, respectively in southeastern British Columbia, western Washington, and southeastern Alaska.

Allonyx Leconte, a Homonym.—*Allonyx* Leconte, 1862 (not 1860), Smiths. Misc. Coll., III, 193. Melyridae. Genotype *A. (Dasystes) sculptilis* Leconte, is a homonym of, and preoccupied by *Allonyx* Duval, 1860 (not 1861), Gen. Col. Eur., III, 196. Cleridae. Genotype *A. quadrimaculatus* Schall. These two genera, both of which have appeared in our latest catalogues, with wrongly attributed dates, it becomes necessary to reverse the synonymy as there given. The *Allonyx* of Duval having undoubted priority, it becomes essential to rename the genus *Allonyx* of Leconte. The writer here proposes the term **Enallonyx** (ἐνάλλοςῶνξ), with genotype *E. sculptilis* Leconte, as before.—A. B. WOLCOTT, Downers Grove, Ill.